

locality label, based on information provided by the original collector, the material was collected on the island of Sydkoster, situated west of Strömstad in the Koster archipelago not far from the Norwegian sea-border. The island is approximately 10 km<sup>2</sup> and, by 58° 52' N, 11° 1' E, close to the westernmost part of the Swedish land territory. Mainly because of the strong maritime influence, the climate in this area is extreme by Swedish standards, with a combination of mild winters and unusually high number of clear, sunny days in the summer. The area has not been subject to intensive collecting efforts by entomologists. Still there are a few interesting records of Orthoptera and Coleoptera from the area, that could be interpreted as a biotic reaction to the favourable climatic conditions.

The credibility of the site location record is compromised by the absence of an identified collector. It is certainly a remarkable record from a zoo-geographical point of view, the closest known localities being in the Netherlands, 750 km SW of the Swedish site. However, some complementary information should be taken into consideration for the evaluation of the present record. First of all the relatively poor collecting record for spider wasps on the Swedish west coast, in comparison with other southern Swedish provinces, is an observandum. Secondly, the known life history traits and habitat preferences

of the wasp makes it less susceptible to traditional entomological collecting devices. In central Europe *A. apicalis* was in most cases observed in places where females used human settlements as base for hunting and nest provisioning activities, whereas the prey spider's habitat in the bedrock dominated terrain of the Swedish west coast is less likely to be scrutinized by human spectators. *A. apicalis* appears to be a specialist parasitoid predator on the spiders *Segestria florentina* Rossi and *S. bavarica* Koch. Of the two, only *S. bavarica* is known to occur in Sweden where it is classified as "Vulnerable" (VU) on the recent red list (Gärdenfors 2000). The prey spider has been recorded from a few sites in Sweden, all of them along the west coast. Finally, accidental introduction of the wasp by human interference should not be ruled out as a possible means of dispersal, in view of the information provided by Lefeber (1976) in the Netherlands of a specimen having eclosed from a wooden post that had been detached from a garden fence wall and brought indoors.

At present, with regard to the uncertain information status of the Swedish *A. apicalis* record related here, it should best be regarded only as an observandum for future faunistic research. Anyone in possession of additional information that could shed light upon the matter is kindly encouraged to forward these to the author.

## Upprop - fynddata från Omberg i Östergötland

Många naturintresserade har genom åren besökt Omberg med omnejd i V Östergötland. För att få en mer samlad bild av insektsfaunan på och kring berget ber Entomologiska Föreningen i Östergötland om er hjälp. Vi är intresserade av fynduppgifter från Ombergsområdet oavsett insektsgrupp. Trots sitt läge i södra Sverige och utefter E4 är kunskaperna om insektsfaunan relativt liten, fördelad på många entomologer och ofta av äldre datum. Finns skalbaggar som *Monochamus urosovi* och *Colydium elongatum* möjligen kvar?

Omberg-Tåkernområdets framtida status har under flera år diskuterats. Det är en styrka i sammanhanget att från entomologins sida kunna delta i dessa diskussioner, och då utifrån goda insikter i insektsfaunans sammansättning. Såväl äldre som yngre fynddata mottages mycket tacksamt. Resultatet från upprop och insamlingar planeras att presenteras i en artikel i ET under 2004.

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